

(police)

Serial No

(61)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 169

Part B. for July 1908.

SUBJECT.

Measures for preventing death
of cattle by poisoning.

From

Mrs K. Channayyengar. Retired Kadda Sub

Dated 18th Sept 1907.

Forwards a memorandum bearing
on the large number of cattle
the State and suggesting some
its prevention.

Rev. Commr in Mysore

No: 92225 D 23.1.08

His for his opinion in the matter of Dasara
iel re prevention of the ^{of cattle} ~~prevention~~ of
the poisoning.

com.

The D.G. of police in

No 3108
281 Dated 8.11.07

Forwarded for information copy of memo
on the Asst. Supdt. of police report ~~pro~~
showing the steps taken under the D.G. on
equipping cattle poisoning complained of
the above representation.

From the Rev. Commr. No 10297 D 18.3.08

States with reference to P. 2 that it is sufficient
to present to the matter to the D.C. Commr
taking such action as the circumstances of
locality may suggest and that they may also be
expected to report the result of any action taken
at the end of a year with proposals, if a
that they may wish to bring for the orders of Govt

to the Rev. Commr. No: 93043 D 3-4-08

Call for a reply to P. 2

From the Rev. Commr. No 11727 D 24.4.08

Forwarded Shimoga D. Commr's memo in orig
and states that Mr. Shaminjengar's memo will
be sent on its receipt from the D. Commr.

From the Rev. Commr. No 12362 D 4/5.08

Return Mr. Shaminjengar's memo.

The Rev. Commr. (2) D.G. of police & D. Commr.

No: 945-54 D 6.7.08

concerns the D. Commr. concerned to take ^{such} action as the
circumstances of the locality suggest and direct the
at the end of one year

1907.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Police)

NOTES.

File. No. 72707

FILE HEADING.

Measures for preventing destruction of
cattle.

From

Mr. K. Shanmugas, Ro. Keddah Supdt., Suleker
Channajiri Taluk

No. ..

Dated 18.9.07

Received 24.9.07

Diary No. 7851	Enclos. /	Spare Copies. ..	Serial No. /
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BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards a memorandum bringing to notice
the large no. of cattle destruction in the State
and suggesting some measures for its prevention.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

(1) It is stated that the whole
State is inundated with Labbey shoe
merchants who advance money
liberally to unscrupulous & starving
Madigas and Mahomedans thereby

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inducing these people to steal & kill cattle for the sake of their hides. This has been the cause of many a raiyat. Some preventive measures, it is stated, are urgently called for and the following suggestions are made:-

(2) The death of every head of cattle should be registered in a register to be maintained by the Patil who should issue a passport to the madigars ^{that} the hide ~~of the dead animal~~ is not suspicious.

(3) The Labbey merchants should also maintain a register and whenever a hide is offered to them for sale they should enter in their register the no. & date of the passport granted by the Patil to the offeror of the hide and should produce the same whenever called upon to do so.

(4) The Patil before issuing the passport referred to above should punch, punch or stamp the hide in respect of which the passport is issued.

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(5) Police officers and Amildars from time to time ^{should} inspect the mandies of leather merchants and bring them to book whenever unstamped or unpunched, hides are discovered. ~~and~~

(6) The Patels should examine the mandies once a week and compare the number of hides and ~~the~~ passports with their own registers & certify that no suspicious articles were found

(7) In towns also some arrangements should be made to ensure this kind of examination & issue of passports.

(8) Mr. Shamisagar requests that the memo may be subd. to the Dewan for such orders as he may be pleased to pass.
Subd. for orders.

B.G.
25-9-07 ^{SN}
25-9-07

(9) The Patel does maintain a register shewing deaths among cattle. Deaths from all causes may be ordered to be entered therein if he has not already been doing so -

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(10) The other measures proposed would seem to cause unnecessary annoyance to madegars and skin traders and there seems to be no necessity for adopting them - Ryots losing cattle by theft are not likely to keep quiet without moving the Police and the Magistracy.

Secy) 26-9-07 Mull

(11) Are there any ~~similar~~ rules of the kind suggested in force in Br India to regulate trade in hides?

4/3
 27/8
Mull
 27-9-

(12) Subo. There seem to be no rules in British India similar to those proposed to be issued.

B.G.
 2-10-07 Mull Secy) 3-10-07 Mull
 2-10-07

(13) I do not think it is practical to lay down rules as suggested by Mr. Thamminger. All that is necessary is more vigilance on the part of the police (both regular & village)

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No.

308
5.10.07

(14) The evil brought to notice
by Mr H Shamiegar
is a real one and
is I am afraid spread-
ing. Cattle are poisoned
or killed for the sake of
the hides for which there
is an ever increasing
demand in foreign
markets. The Dubbay
merchants play an
active part in this defa-
rting trade. Some preven-
tive action is necessary
in the interest of the
Egypt population. Peter
may be sent to the Revenue
Commissioner for enquiry
& report 16/11

Please do so

CSB

5/10/07

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No.

(157)
B.C. 11
10/10-07
9/11

Sub-o. with a draft as directed

An alternative draft letter is also put up.

Issue

11. 10. 07 MW

2

To the Rev Comr in Mysore N^o 71293 & 22 10-07.

calls for a report in the matter.

SUBJECT NO. 231.

Prevention of thefts of cattle.

in Mandi District Shimoga

Summary of discussion.—Many cattle are flayed alive and the skin sold to mandi merchants. The encouragement given to cattle-lifters by these merchants is so great that the raiyats are afraid that their cattle going out to graze may not return home for the night safely. If it is ruled that the seller of a skin should obtain a permit from the patel of the village where the animal is killed, and get it countersigned by the patel of the village in which the mandi is located, and if the merchant is required to produce these permits when required, there is a chance of the offenders being found out. It is also suggested that some tax may be imposed on this trade.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 294.

Leather merchants in Koppa Taluk.

Mr. Kigga Channakesava Rao,
Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Several Labbe and Mapine traders have scattered themselves all over the taluk and deal in hides. As the price of leather has risen, these merchants with a view to make, most of the opportunity, instigate cattle-poisoning. This has been going on for the last two years but the merchants are not brought to book for want of clear evidence. It is desirable that some sort of check should be imposed on them to prevent this state of affairs. It is requested that such men may be required to give security for their good conduct and behaviour before they obtain licenses.

Reply of Government.—The question of making efficient arrangements to prevent cattle-poisoning will be considered.

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(17) Basara subjects nos. 231 and 294 of 1907 ~~re~~ measures to prevent cattle lifting & cattle poisoning are put up. A memorandum on the subject subd. by Mr. K. Shamienagar was forwarded to the Rev. Commr. for opinion with this office no T1293 of 22.10.07. In the meanwhile the file was called for by the Dewan and was subd. to him on 6.1.08. May the return of the file and the receipt of a reply from the Rev. Commr. be awaited?

B.G.

10.1.08

~~CN~~ (18) The representations may be forwarded to the Rev. Commr. in continuation of Mr. Shamienagar's petition with a request that the opinion asked for may be submitted early.

11.1.08.

Mull

(19) Subd. with a draft to the Rev. Commr. as directed.

K.V.
13.1.08

P. J. C.

Serial
No.

(20) May the draft issue?
Secy) 18.1.08 yes

2nd ✓

yes

yes
20.1.08.

yes
20.1.08.

(21)

approved H.M.
20.1.08

Issue

yes
20.1.08

yes
21.1.08

3

~~The~~ Draft issued to the Rev. Commr.
no. J2225 of 23.1.08.

(22) In the meanwhile G.M.
File no. 16140708 on the same
subject was transferred to this
Branch.

Police File no. 72707-08

G.R.S. 11]

1907-08

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

~~(See this)~~

NOTES.

161
File No. 07-1

FILE HEADING.

A- Subj. no 13 (Local Kadur Dist. ²⁹⁴ (300) re pre-
-vention of cattle poisoning in the Kadur Dist.

From

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore

No. $\frac{3108}{281}$ Dated 8.11.07 Received $\frac{9.11.07}{13.11.07}$

Diary No. 222

Encl. One Spare Copies.

Serial No. 4

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

wanted for information copy of a memo from the Asst
ft of Police Kadur Dist showing the steps taken under
e I.L.'s orders regarding cattle poisoning com-
plained of in the above representation.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

(13) The Dy Comm Kadur has expressed the
following opinion to prevent the leather
merchants from offering poison to
cattle ~~to~~ & killing them for the sake of
their leather - "The representation

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No.

Seems to be reasonable. The system of issuing licences to such Dabbe & Mopille merchants as deal in hides may be introduced.

(24) The reply of G. A. in the Assembly is "the question of making efficient arrangements to prevent cattle poisoning will be considered".

Subd

ms

HP

Submitted to the Secy

15.11.07

UW

14/11/07

(25) The same question was raised by Mr. Shanmugar in a letter sent by him to the Secy here. Please get that file also.

ms
18/11

(26) The Rev. Commr. appears to have been asked for his opinion in the matter. Please see at what stage that file is.

19.11.07.

UW

(27) The file refd to (Police 7 729 07-08 Ss 1+2) is herewith subd. The Rev. Commr's reply has not yet been recd.

ms

9/11/07

GPB-50000-17-307

Jms 371

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No.

(28) Submitted with the file
called for. The reply from the
Rev. Comr. may be awaited -
Secy). 23 11 07. W

Yes
26/11 27/11 W

(29) Filed. This file ^{also} may be trans-
ferred to Por III where the
question is being dealt with.

Yes.
27/11/07 W 27.11.07 W

5 ^{from} The Rev. Comr. no. 10294 D/18. 3. 08.

States with reference to al. no.
3 that it is sufficient at present to
leave the matter to the Dy. Comrs.
concerned for taking such action as the
circumstances of each locality may
suggest and that they may also be
requested to report the result of any
action taken by them at the end of a
year with proposals, if any, that they
may wish to bring for the orders of govt.

(30) The letter contains no
reference to Mr. Shamiangar's
memo. Subd. with a draft to the Rev. Comr.

Serial
No.

(31)

Issue

31 3.08

DEU

To

6 The Rev. Court no. T3043 of 3.4.08

Calls for a reply to al. no. 2.

From

7 The Rev. Court no. 11727 of 24.4.08.

Forwards Shimoga Dy. Court's
memo in original & states that Mr.
Shamirugara's memo will be sent
on its receipt from the Dy. Court.

(32)

Subd. Mr. Shamirugara's
memo may be awaited.

B.G.
1908.

Yes.

1.5.08

DEU

From

8 The Rev. Court no. 12342 of 4/5.5.08.

Returns Mr. Shamirugara's
memo.

(33)

The measures suggested by
Mr. Shamirugara have been noted
on pages 1-3 of ~~these~~ these notes.
The Dy. Court of Kadur thinks that
the system of issuing licenses to
Labbe and Mapille merchants
as deal in hides may be introduced.

(34)

The Asst. Supdt. of Police,
Shimoga agrees with Mr. Shamirugara
in thinking that some preventive

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measures are called for and proposed
the following:-

(35) (1) No Dabbey should buy
any hide or horns without a
permit from the village patil.

(2) All Dabbey should take
out licenses to open hide
murdies.

(3) They should maintain
a register showing the name &c
of the person bringing the hide
or horns, the description of the
articles &c.

(4) Police officers of the grade
of Daffedar should be empowered
to inspect leather murdies.

[N.B. In the above "dabbey", perhaps
~~persons~~ includes all leather merchants]

(36) The measures proposed
by the Supot. are, in the main,
similar to those suggested by
Mr. Shamiragar except that
the latter, in addition to the
above, provides for

(1) the punching or stamp
- ing of hides by patils

(2) weekly inspection of
murdies by these officials.

The Supot also suggests
that the I.S. of Police
may be communicated
with so that he may
move Govt. to have
a new regulation
passed.

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(37) The Rev. Commr., however, thinks that at present the matter may be left to the Dy. Commrs. concerned for such action as the circumstances of each locality may suggest. He further states that prompt action on the part of village officials should enable them to detect cattle thefts & that cattle poisoning may be prevented by the owners arranging to bury or burn the carcasses of their dead cattle. This last remark of the Rev. Commr. is, to some extent, borne out by the memo subd. by the D. G. of Police with sl. no. 4.

Subd. for orders.

B.G. S.H.
185-08. S.H.
17/5/08

(38)

It seems that for the present an order may issue as to all Deputy Commrs. as suggested by the Rev. Commr. in his letter dated the 18th March.

Secy } 20.5.08
(39) I think so also. The matter may be done

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further considered when we receive
the reports of local offices at the end
of a year -
to draw the 2nd 2nd 1st]

11-6-08

1/2
2/6

12/1-6-08

(40)

Concern. A Summary of the
Correspondence maybe printed
& circulated to Dy Comm
It is necessary to call pr
minent attention to the
evil practice with a view to
preventive measures being
taken

11-6-08

9314

4-6-08

(41)

9/6/08
Solidated aged

11-6-08

Put up draft please

12-6-08: 11-6-08

Subd. with a draft to the

~~Subd. with a draft to the~~

13-6-08

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No.

(41) Subd. with a draft order.

KV. JN
17.6

(43)

KV. JN
20/6/08Resubd. with a revised draft, as
personally instructed.KV. JN
25/6

Draft approved - Issue

27.6.08.

MUL

9 To The Rev. Commr, The I.G. of Police, The
Dy. Commr. no T45-54 D/6.7.08

Leaves the Dy. Commr.

concerned to take such action
as the circumstances of the locality
suffice & direct them to report the
result at the end of one year.

7-12-18
Asst 18th 24-9
ch/10/10/

file no. 72 / 533
of no. 1 Rev.

cc in Br III
11-9-0

The Revenue and General Secret
Mysore Government
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor for submission to
His Excellency the Dewan to forward a
memorandum bring to notice the large
number of cattle destruction in the province
and suggesting some measures for its prevent
and to request that you will be good
enough to submit the same to His Excellency
for such orders as he may be pleased to
pass.

I have the honor to
Sir,

your most obedient
Khanmangar
Retd Kheddh Supd.

18.9.07
Sukhree
Channagiri Dab }
}

ever to point out

Memorandum.

The Province is inundated with Labbey
kin merchants, who are the indirect cause of death ^{the} of innocent cattle and the ruin of many well to do
people.

The methods used by these men are as follow:
These Labbeys advance money liberally to slaving
nadjars and mahammadaus whereby they are
enabled to steal and kill cattle for the sake of their hides.

Latterly the thefts of cattle have enormously
increased. If alive they can be identified by the owners and
the crime be detected. But they are at once killed
and identification is impossible.

Many unprincipled local men also lend their
strong support and get them released, if at all
case is made out against the nadjars.

There is no safety for cattle if they are allowed
to graze in the village. Sometimes these rogues
break open cattle sheds and carry away the cattle.

Travellers and cartmen are always in danger
of losing their cattle. If a travelling cartman driving
up loses his bullocks he would be left in a miser-
able condition. He cannot follow the thieves, as he will
be unable to take care of his cart and the articles loaded

the cattle and eat away the flesh selling the
to the Labbeys.

Government do not take early steps to prevent
desale destruction of cattle to the ruin of its subjects,
incultural prospects will be damaged by the depletion
indispensable cattle.

out of thousands of such cases not even one
it has been detected and the culprits punished.
preventive measures are urgently needed and the
ing suggestions are submitted.

Registers should be opened by Labbey merchants
all as the Patel. If any cattle die naturally, the
Labbays should get the death registered and obtain
support from the Patel certifying that the hide is
suspectious; and it may be purchased. The Labbey
merchants should enter in their register the
when and date of ^{the} passport and produce it whenever
needed for during the inspection of Government officials.

The Patels should be provided with a punch or
up and should, on production of the hide punch or
up it and ~~to~~ issue the passport. Whenever Labbeys
give a hide not so stamped or covered by such pass,
should at once hold an inquiry and hand over
man to the police. The police officers and Amildars
should from time to time inspect and examine the go
mandie of leather merchants and bring them to book
suspectious skins (not stamped or covered with p

in several villages. They collect skins there and then despatch them by train.

The patels of the villages in which mandies established should be required and empowered invariably examine them once a week and compare the number of hides and passes with the register and certify that no suspicious articles were found. Labbe merchant, who receives skins not stamped or covered with a pass should hand ^{over} the man the skin to the police or patel in whose village lives.

This sort of check, if introduced, will a measure prevent the wholesale ^{cattle} destruction and ruination of poor ryots.

In towns large number of cattle are slaughtered every day and the skins sold to Labbey men. Some ~~good~~ ^{food} arrangements should be made for in towns to ensure this kind of examination and issue of passports by some responsible municipal or other officials.

K. K. K. K.

18.9.07

S. K. K.

Diary No. of letter replied to J 851

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
, the 190 .)Date of issue 22-10-07Signed by Mr. K. Mylar RaoTo be kind returned when
done withNo. J-1293

Enc 1

To
The Rev. Comm. in Mysor

Has the honor to
forward herewith for
enquiry and report
a memorandum received
from Mr. K. Shanmug
Rao, Keosah Supdt, Suleka
suggesting certain
measures for the
prevention of cattle
destruction in the
State

By Order
M. V.
for Secretary

1034-
10-10-07 SN
10/10/07

over.

SUBJECT.

Exd
10/10/07
10/10/07
10/10/07

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. J-2225

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
, the 190

To

The Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,Date of issue 23-1-08Signed by Mr. K. Mylar Rao

231

Prevention of theft of
cattle.

Subject no 294

Leather merchants in
Koppa Taluk (prevention
of cattle poisoning)

Sir,

In continuation of this
office no J/293(Police 72-07-2
8/22-10-1907, I am directed to
invite your attention to the
marginally noted subjects
discussed at the Mysore
Representative Assembly of 1907,
and to request that Govt.
may be favoured with
your opinion on ^{the} ~~the~~ subjects
at an early date.

I have etc

H/V

20/1/08

KN.
13-1-08
SUBJECT.SN/
16/1/08JMU
For Secretary

.1907-08. *Y 2019*

From, *File no. 72*
Sl no. 4
The Inspector General of Police

To, *S-2227* in Mysore.

The Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

27 16/9/07-08
sl

Dated. 8th

Despatched. 8th November 1907

Received.

General No: *3108*
No: *281*

Enclosure No: /

Forwarded copy of memo received from the
Asst. Supt. of Police, Kadirpet showing the
steps taken under the orders of the Insp. Genl
as regards cattle poisoning which formed
subject no: 13 noticed by the Representative Assembly.

No: 3108 6me/
281

Office of the
Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
Dated Bangalore, 8th November 1907.

From,

F. E. C. Carr Esquire,
Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To,

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire, B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

With reference to subject No: 13 raised by the
Representative Assembly regarding cattle poisoning, I have
the honor to forward herewith for the information of Govern-
ment copy of Memo received from the Assistant Superintendent
of Police, Kadur District, showing the steps taken under my
orders in this matter.

Key

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Inspector General of Police.

CS

M E M O .

Report of acting Inspector Venkatagiri Iyer, on special duty at Sringeri in connection with the enquiry ordered by the Inspector General of Police regarding a petition sent by the inhabitants of Sringeri about their cattle being killed by some Musalmans by using poison.

The signatories to the petition viz.,

1. Padmarajayya.
2. Ithalibhattara Subbayya.
3. Mallikarjuna Shastry, Subba Shastry.
4. Kodathalu Subba Bhatta.
5. Katte Sambhatta.
6. Honnavalli Annayya Heggade.
7. Lakvalli Gundayya.
8. Hosamane Viswanathayya.
9. Araguda Krishna Setty.
10. Nadlumane Rambhatta

all deny having written the petition to the Inspector General of Police or having signed the same. To support their statement No: 1 Padmarajayya who is said to have left Sringeri about the 1st or 2nd of August to South Canara, has not yet returned. But, out of the so-called petitioners, Honnavalli Annayya Heggade and H. Viswanathayya and some others stated that though they did not send in a petition, it was a fact that there was an unusual mortality of cattle in the rainy season, that they had not before seen the peculiar nature of the decease the cattle died from, that they suspected the local Musalmans as having been using poison and caused a large number of cattle to die with the object of getting their skins for sale, that they tried their best to find out what kind of poison they use and who were the perpetrators but were not able to do so and that for the last a month and a half the cattle mortality had gone down.

It was ascertained that during the month of August, 80 cattle died in the Sringeri Town and 25 died in Honnavalli and surrounding villages. 17 cattle belonging to Halgar Chennakesava Rao, 18 of Thannakodu Bellayya, 14 of Nemmnar Hostharadlu Singappayya and 20 cattle of Kigga side also died in the same month. Some of these died in the cattle sheds and some others, after they returned home from grazing, gave up their food, brought forth froth in their mouths and their bellies were swollen and they died between 6 to 24 hours. Some others purged, bled in their eyes and nose and expired. The skins of these cattle were sold by the Holeyars employed by the owners, to Musalmans in Nemmnar, Sringeri, Kigga, Thorahadlu and Kunchibyle. These Musalmans trading in skins, appear to advance funds to known Holeyars for skins and collect them in all the villages. Cattle have died in a large number during the rainy season i.e., in July and August 1907.

Hulgar Chennakesava Rao tried his best to find out whether cattle die from any disease or from the use of poison but in vain. This person stated that he got one of his deceased cattle dissected to see whether there was any poison and that he discovered some black mark inside the chest. He got his cattle treated by one goldsmith Ramanna of Sringeri and 3 of them survived in his treatment. As it was suspected that the use of poison should be for the sake of skins, it was determined among the villagers that Holeyars should not touch the deceased cattle and that they should be buried. Hulgar Chennakesava Rao set an example in this direction and others followed him. At last the trading class were disappointed in their trial to get as many skins as possible and cattle mortality have ceased entirely for the last one month.

Of the persons who trade in skins in Sringeri Buden (son of Police constable Sheik Davood of Sringeri) is one and the other is Kanna, a Mapila. These are said to have collected 250 skins and exported them to Bangalore on the 6th and 7th September 1907. They purchased skins in Nemmnar, Kunchibyle, Kellar and other places at the rate of 5-6 pounds per rupee.

ever to police of 24

(111)

Besides they got them from the Holeyars themselves in Sringeri from 6 annas to one rupee per skin.

Towards Kigga side there is a gang consisting of (1) Buden son of Ommar Sab (2) Dajia Sab (3) Ebrahim Sab (4) Lala Sab (5) Khader, near Kela Devastana and (6) Chabu Sabi (7) his brother Esmail Sab (8) Shamshoodin in Nemnnar Makki. There are two Mapilas in Kunjibyle Katte. All these collect skins from Holayars and sell them, some to the purchasers at Sringeri and others to Labbes at Koppa at 4 to 6 pounds per rupee.

It is usual for cattle to die in Malnad during the rains on account of excess cold and rains. But the number will not be very large. Just at the time when cattle begin to die from natural causes, the aforesaid Musalmans use foul means to kill them in order to collect a good number of skins. The local people suspect this a good deal.

Every effort was made to discover the modus operandi of the gang as people greatly suspect that cattle are killed by the use of poison. The persons who remove the skins from the deceased cattle being the Kulavadis of the village, people do not suspect them of using poison. It is possible for the traders in skins while on their circuit in Malnad villages to approach the cattle sheds situated at a distance from the owners and to roam about in places where cattle graze. On enquiry it was ascertained that one Meera Sab of Kigga who was moving with the Musalmans of Nemnnar and Kigga and who was since deserted by the gang on account of some misunderstanding, was aware of this fact and so he was taken to confidence through informants. From what he said it was made out that poison was used in the following 3 methods:-

(1) To mix arsenic in plantains and throw them in places where cattle graze.

(2) Use arsenic in balls made of paddy husk ($\omega \text{ } \omega \text{ } \omega \text{ } \omega$) and keep them on grass.

(3) Mix arsenic to the powdered Honne bark and scatter

them profusely in places where cattle graze.

Attempt was made to secure some of the above substances but to no purpose. Cattle are not dying for the last a month and a half and so it was not possible to get these substances. Besides as people have begun to bury cattle to put an end to the malpractice of using poison for the sake of skins, the perpetrators must have stopped their work on this account also.

It was not possible to trace wherefrom these Musalmans get a sufficient supply of arsenic for the purpose. Mapilas are natives of South Canara. They generally go to their places and return. They must be collecting arsenic occasionally and use it in the rainy season when cattle begin to die from natural causes.

These informations are gathered in perfect secrecy without giving the least room to reach the ears of the traders.

All the so-called Signatories to the petition under report, are not in good terms with the Sringeri Jamedar. Of them Honnavalli Annayya Heggade has lodged a complaint that the Jamedar wrongfully confined him and the case is being tried by the Amildar of Koppa.

Submitted to the Inspector General of Police.

20-10-07.

(Sd.) T. F. Wilkinson.

Asst. Superintencent of Police.

" C O P Y "



Inspector General of Police.

Cfu

1908 2491

From

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Esq. B. A., B. L.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

To

file no. 72
sl no 5

The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Dated 18th

Despatched 25th March 1908

Received

No. 10297
S.A. - 3

Enclosure No. -

Forwards Opinion on -

Dassava Representative As

ssembly Subjects Nos 231 and 29.

of 1907 in re prevention

theft and poisoning & kill.

of cattle

No. 10297
R
SRA-3

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore... 18th March 1908
25th

FROM

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Esq., B. A., B. L.
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no 8222
P. No. 720

dated 23rd January 1908 calling for
my opinion on Dassara Representative
Assembly Subjects nos 231 and 294 of 1901
in re prevention of theft and poisoning
and killing of cattle, I have the honor
to state that the local Madigas and
others kill or poison cattle with a view

View either to get the flesh for eating
and to sell the skin or hides to the skin
merchants. The village officials should
by prompt action be able to detect
the distribution of flesh or the sale
the hides. In the case of poisoning
it is easy for the villagers to discourage
or prevent the practice by not giving
the carcasses to the Madigas gratis or
for a consideration but by having the
buried or completely burnt. In any

any case I think it sufficient at present
to leave the matter to the Deputy Commis-
sioners concerned for taking such action
as the circumstances of each locality
may suggest. They may also be requested
to report the result of any action taken
by them at the end of a year with proposals
if any, that they may wish to bring
for the orders of government.

I have the honor to be,

sir

Your most obedient servant


For Revenue Commissioner

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. J. 3043

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
, the 190 .)

To

The Rev. Commr. in Mysore

Date of issue

3-11-08

Signed by

Mr K. Mylar Rao

His letter no. 10297 date
the 18th March 1908 - furni-
-ing his opinion on Repre-
-sentative Assembly
-subject to nos. 231 and 296
-of 1907 in re the prevention
-of cattle destruction.

With reference to the
above has the honor to
state that his reply to
this office docket no J. 1293
dated the 22nd October
1907 is awaited and to reg-

It that the memo forwarded
enclosed may be kindly returned
along with his reply

By Commr.

J. M. S.

For Secretary

SUBJECT.

R.G.
30-3-08.

SN

31/3/08

Copyd
1/4
17/11

190

12-12
file no 72
sl. no. 7

From

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Esq. B. A., B. L.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Dated 24th

Despatched 28 April 1908

Received

No. 11727

D. R. A - 3 - 07.

Enclosure No. three

forwarding copy of
docket no 668. with its
enclosures in original
from the Deputy Com
missioner, Channarayana,
submitting a report
in re the prevention
of cattle destruction

No.

11727.

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, 24th April 1908.

FROM

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Esq., B. A., B. L.
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter
767 no. 10931 dated 11th April 1908, I have
the honour to forward herewith a
copy of docket No. 668 dated 20th
April 1908 with its enclosures, in
original, from the Deputy Com-
missioner, Shimoga District,
submitting a report in re the
prevention of cattle destruction
and to state that I have already
expressed my opinion in the letter

letter referred to above. Mr.

Shamiengari's memo will be

forwarded on receipt of the same

from the Deputy Commissioner.

I have the honours to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant

C213



For Revenue Commissioner

BKR

(12) enc: 6 & 9

From.

The Deputy Commissioner.
Shimoga District

To.

The Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

Dated 20th April 1908.

No. 668.

His No. 5329 dated 22nd Novem
1907, forwarding for report a
memorandum from Mr. K. Shama
Sengar, retired Kadda Super-
intendant, Sulekere, regarding
the prevention of cattle destruc-
tion in the state.

In reply, has the honour
to submit herewith copy of
Memorandum, dated 24th
February 1908 from the

the Assistant Superintendent of
police and to state that the under-
signed quite agrees with him in
regard to the necessity of a regis-
ter being kept by hide merchants
showing the names of the persons
from whom ~~whom~~ they purchase the
hides.

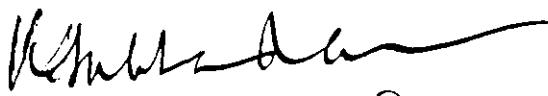
Mr K Shamiengar's Memo-
randum is returned herewith as
desired.

(Signed). A Vedanta Desigam Prasar
For Deputy Commissioner

—

Copy.

CRB


For Revenue Commissioner
BKR

enc. 1. 18. 80
Police R. 97

(23) Office of
Assistant Superintendent
of Police, Shimoga District.

Memo.

It was very often reported to the Chennajiri Taluk Police that several heads of cattle strayed away and that they were not subsequently traced. This sort of complaint increased day by day, but no recoveries could be made. The disappearance of these, so as to leave no trace of recovery, was a problem for the Police to solve.

The Chennajiri Taluk Inspector naturally instituted inquiries in the line of the hide-trade. It is a fact that Vellore and Vannumbdy Labbays have almost monopolised the trade in hides, bones and horns of cattle. The Inspector at first collected statistics of the loss of cattle of the Paravapattana Range and has noticed the loss of 143 heads of cattle in the course of 6 to 10 months, as may be seen from the enclosed statement.

The Inspector then questioned three of the Labbay traders. i. Abdul Khudus of Chiradoni Village, ii. Zahiruddin bin Pachannia of Chennajiri and Abdul Vahab

bin Alledul Khadar. ⁷⁴¹ These state that they buy hides as they are brought to their Shop by Villagers and that they only write out the receipt and expenditure but do not mention the name of the party who bring them the hide. Their Statements and the Account Books are herein enclosed for reference.

It is quite easy to infer that these Labbays have an object in omitting to mention the names of the persons from whom they buy skins, as it would lead towards discovery. The unscrupulous Labbay is purely actuated by the money-grabbing hobby and if cattle are healthy and do not die every now and then so as to yield horn, bone and hide to the Labbay he finds various ways of killing cattle for the said articles of his trade; always taking care to have it done by third persons. The Madigars who want always money for their drink will render themselves mere tools in the hands of these Labbays and for the promise of

half-a-ruppee to one rupee, sell cattle and give away the hides, horns and bones to the Labbays. In the villages there is generally no man appointed by the Villagers to tend their cattle. Except in the crop season, they usually drive away the cattle to the pasture land and bring them in evening home, not waiting to tend them in the interim. There is a fine opportunity for the Dandigars set upon by Labbays to take one or two at a time and do away with them. It is also not uncommon that cattle are left loose during nights.

The want of proper maintenance of accounts with the Labbay Dandigars and the absence of any check on their doings help these Labbays to commit the mischief with great impunity.

These Labbays have spread themselves all over the District and I may also say all over the province, and it is worth noting that those Labbays that deal in hides, horns and bones always open a shop in

Some

same centre village. They manage their exportation in a way as not to attract public attention. Hence the impunity with which they have been carrying on their nefarious trade. If no steps are taken to check the clandestine disposal and purchase of hides there will be no end of loss of cattle.

It therefore becomes very necessary that there ought to be some rule by which the Labbays and the Masigars should be bound in this behalf. I would propose (1) that no Labbay should buy any hide or horns without a permit from the Village Patel. (2) that all Labbays should take out a license to open a hide Mandi. (3) that they should maintain a Register showing the name & res. of the person bringing the hide or horns, the description of the article, the price paid and the date & No. of the Patel's permit and (4) that Police officers of the grade of a Duffedar and upwards should be

27th encl. p. 12 of 11/
be empowered to inspect all such
mandies and that the Lalebays should
allow such inspection of the articles
purchased and the accounts kept
therefor.

By this means, it is hoped
that a great check will be exer-
cised on the disposal of hides
and skins and the Patel will
have an opportunity of in-
specting the hide or skin before
issuing a permit for its being
taken to the shop. It will also
act as a deterrent on the Madigas
who steal cattle, kill them, eat
their flesh and sell hides secretly.
The entire records touching the
matter are herein enclosed.

I beg that a reference may
kindly be made to the Inspector
General of Police so that he may
move the Government to have a
new regulation passed in this
behalf.

24. 2. 1908.

Sd/- B. S. Ramojee Rao
Asst. Supdt. of Police
Shimoga Dist.

"Copy"

Resubmit ✓
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

RM

Talukdar Statement showing the heads of cattle lost in the Chennamagiri Taluk.

No.	Name of Village	No. of cattle			How lost		Any persons
		cow or	buffaloe	sheep	shees		
1	Basavanafurka	3	5	14	75	No.	
2	Hanwazagara	8	"	15	"	No.	
3	Kotchal	6	"	"	"	No.	
4	Havranthulli	6	1	2	"	No.	
5	Maddifura	5	"	"	"	No.	
6	Kanchagaranthuli	1	11	12	"	No.	
7	Belalgore	3	3	8	"	No.	
8	Yellodabulli	10	4	5	"	No.	
9	Daginkatte	1	3	17	"	No.	
Total		43	27	73	"	"	

25.2.08.

"Copy"

Adumtal

Deputy Commissioner
Chennamagiri Dist.

Sd/- B. S. Ranoojee Rao
Actg. Supt. of Police.
Chennamagiri Dist.

Remarks.

It is apprehended that the Inasgers of
Hansagara and Chindoni, have killed these
cattle, eating and selling the flesh thereof
and disposing of the hides to the Chahragas.

1908. 72-870.
From A. RUNGASWAMI IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner,
file no. 72 in Mysore.
To 181. no. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Department.

Dated 11th.
Despatched 13 May 1908
Received
No. 12342.

Enclosure No. One

Returning Mr. Shama Iyengar
original memo regarding the
prevention of cattle destruction
in the State.

No. 12342.

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore. 11th May 1908.
13

FROM

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Esq., B. A., B. L.

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

TO

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter no 11727
dated 28th April 1908 reporting on Mr. Shama
Iyengar's memo regarding the prevention of
cattle destruction in the State, I have the honor
to return herewith the original memo received
with your no J 1293 dated 22nd October 1907
police 72-07-2

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. R. S. -

For Revenue Commissioner
G.V.K.

File No. 72

Serial No. 9

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

()

READ.—

, the

190

Date of issue —————

Signed by —————

Letter dated the 18th Sept
1907 from Mr. K. Phaniengar,
Retired Khedda Superintendent,
submitting the following memo
suggesting certain measures for the
prevention of cattle destruction in

~~ORDER THEREON—~~ N.G.

the State:

[Here print the memo.]

2. Subjects nos. 231 & 294 of
the R.A. Proceedings of 1907 and the
replies of Govt. thereto.

[Here print the subjects & replies.]

3. Letter no. 3108/281 dated 11
over

SUBJECT

25 Nov. 1907 from the J. G. of Police

Mysore forwarding a memo submitted
by the Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Madur Dt., of which the following
is a summary:-

... Towards Kigga, ~~side~~ there
are some Mahomedans ~~merchants~~
who ~~deal in skins~~ ~~there~~ collect
skins from Holeyars by paying
advances and sell them at 4 to 6
pounds per Rupee. Just at the time
when cattle begin to die from natural

during the rainy season, these
merchants are believed to use
~~poison~~ to kill them ~~in order~~
to collect a good number of skins.

~~The persons who remove the
skins from the deceased cattle
being the Kulavadis of the village,
they are not suspected of using
the poison. The traders themselves
use the poison as it is possible for
them, while on their circuit in Mahad
villages to approach the cattle~~

(by foul means,
such as poisoning)

~~to get the poison
and then feed~~
They mix arsenic in
plantains, paddy husk
or powdered Houne bark
and throw them in
places where cattle graze.
It is not possible to trace
where they get arsenic
from - The surest way
to put an end to this
practice is to bury the
cattle and this is being
done by the people to
some extent.

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

sheds at a distance from the owners and to roam about in places where cattle graze.

It is also ascertained that the following methods are employed by them:—

(i) To mix arsenic in plantains and throw them in places where cattle graze.

(ii) Use arsenic in balls made of paddy husk and keep them on grass.

(iii) Mix arsenic to the powdered Honne bark and scatter them profusely in places where cattle graze.

It is not possible to trace where these Musalmans get arsenic from.

Busying cattle is the surest means to put an end to this practice and this is being done by the people to some extent.

4. Letter no. 10297/D.R. A-3 of the 18th March 1908 from the Revenue Commr in Mysore, expressing his opinion in the matter of cattle poisoning and prevention of theft of cattle.

[Here print the letter.]

5. Docket no. 668 of the 20th April 1908 from the Deputy Commr.

Shimoga dt to the Rev. Comm^r & its
enclosure in regard to the prevention
of cattle destruction in the State.

Police
7/6/24

[Here print the docket & the enclosure]

Order thereon: J 45-54 / Police 72-07-9 dt 6.7-0.

Govt. concurs with the
Revenue Comm^r in the suggestion
made in his letter read above, and
they accordingly request the Deputy
Commissioners concerned to take such
action in the matter, as the circumstances
of each locality may require and to
report the result to them through
the Rev. Comm^r at the end of a year
with specific proposals, if any, which
they may wish to make in order
to put a stop to the evil practice
represented. *Print*

22/11/24
For Secretary:

the Rev. Comm^r in Mysore
The D. G. of Police "
The Dy. Comm^r of Dt.

5/6

3/6/24.
117

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Letter dated the 18th September 1907 from Mr. K. Shamiengar, retired Khedda Superintendent, submitting the following memo suggesting certain measures for the prevention of cattle destruction in the State.

Memorandum.

The Province is inundated with Labbey skin merchants, who are the indirect cause of ^{the} destruction of innocent cattle and the ruin of many well-to-do and poor ryots.

The methods used by these men are as follow: These Labbeys advance money liberally to starving Madigars and Mahamadans whereby they are induced to steal and kill cattle for the sake of their hides.

Latterly the thefts of cattle have enormously increased. If alive they can be identified by the owners and the crime be detected. But they are at once killed to avoid identification.

Many unprincipled local men also lend their ~~at~~ strong support and get ~~themselves~~ released, if at all any case is made out against the madigars, *get them released*.

There is no safety for cattle if they are allowed to go out grazing in the village. sometimes these rogues break open cattle sheds and carry away the cattle.

Travellers and cartmen are always in danger ^{of} losing their cattle. If a travelling cartman during his sleep loses his bullocks he would be left in a miserable condition. He cannot follow the thieves, as he will have no-
Care body to take of his cart and the articles loaded in it. ~~So~~
Thus full opportunity is given to rogues to kill the

cattle and eat away the flesh selling the hides to the Labbeys.

If Government do not take early steps to prevent this wholesale destruction of cattle to the ruin of its subjects, the agricultural prospects will be damaged by the depletion of the indispensable cattle.

Out of thousands of such cases not even one per cent has been detected and the culprits punished. Some preventive measures are urgently needed and the following suggestions are submitted.

Registers should be opened by Labbey merchants as ^{well} as the Patel. If any cattle die naturally, the madigars should get the death registered and obtain ~~(the)~~ passport from the Patel certifying that the hide is not suspicious and it may be purchased. The Labbey hide merchants should enter in their register the number and date of the passport and produce it whenever called for during the inspection of Government officials.

The Patels should be provided with a punch or stamp and should on the production of the hide punch or stamp it and issue the passport. Whenever Labbeys receive a hide not so stamped or covered by such pass, they should at once hold an inquiry and hand over the man to the Police. The Police Officers and Amildars should from time to time ~~also~~ inspect and examine the godown or mandis of the leather merchants and bring them to book if any suspicious skins (not stamped or covered with pass or unentered in the register) are found.

The Labbe merchants have got mandis ^{.02} ~~on~~ godowns in several villages. They collect skins there and the ~~most~~ ^{best} ~~match them by trading~~

The Patels of the villages in which mandies are established~~ed~~ should be required and empowered to investigate them once a week and compare the number of hides and passes with the register and certify that no suspicious articles were found. The Labbe merchant, ^{who} ~~when~~ receives skins not stamped or covered with a pass should hand the man with the skin to the Police or Patel in the village he lives.

This sort of check, if introduced, will ~~check~~ ^{check} and measure prevent the whole ~~sale~~ ^{sale} of cattle destruction and ruination of poor ~~ryots~~ ^{ryots}.

In towns large number of cattle are slaughtered day and the skins sold to Labbey merchants. Some good arrangements should be made feasible in towns to ensure this kind of examination and issue of passports by so responsible municipal or other officials.

2. Subjects Nos. 231 and 294 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1907 and the replies of Government thereto.

SUBJECT No. 231.

Prevention of thefts of cattle.
Harikere Ramappa, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Many cattle are flayed alive and the skin sold to mandi merchants. The encouragement given to cattle-lifters by these merchants is so great that the raiyats are afraid that their cattle going out to graze may not return home for the night safely. It is recommended that the seller of a skin should obtain a permit from the patel of the village where the animal is killed, and get it countersigned by the patel of the village in which the mandia is located, and if the merchant is required to produce these permits when required, there is a chance of the offence being found out. It is also suggested that some tax might be imposed on this trade.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 294.

Leather merchants in Koppa Taluk.

Mr. Kigga Channakesava Rao,
Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Several Labbe and Mapille traders have scattered themselves all over the taluk and deal in hides. As the price of leather has risen, these merchants with a view to make, most of the opportunity, instigate cattle-poisoning. This has been going on for the last two years but the merchants are not brought to book for want of clear evidence. It is desirable that some sort of check should be imposed on them to prevent this state of affairs. It is requested that such men may be required to give security for their good conduct and behaviour before they obtain licenses.

Reply of Government.—The question of making efficient arrangements to prevent cattle-poisoning will be considered.

3. Letter No.3208/281 dated the 8th November 1907 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore forwarding a memo submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, of which the following is a summary.

Towards Kigga, there are some Muhammedans who collect skins from Holayars by paying advances and sell them at 4 to 6 pounds per rupee. Just at the time when cattle begin to die from natural causes during the rainy season these Mussalmans are believed to kill them by foul means, such as poisoning in order to collect a good number of skins. They mix arsenic in plantains, paddy husk or powdered Honne bark and throw them in places where cattle graze. It is not possible to trace where they get arsenic from. The surest way to put an end to this practice is to bury the cattle and this is being done by the people to some extent.

4. Letter No.10297/D.R.A.3 dated the 18th March 1908 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, expressing his opinion in the matter of cattle poisoning and prevention of theft of cattle.

With reference to your letter No.J.2225/Police 72-07- dated the 23rd January 1908 calling for my opinion on Basara Representative Assembly Subjects Nos.231 and 294 of 1907 in re prevention of theft and poisoning and ~~kill-~~ ~~killing~~ of cattle, I have the honour to state that the local Madigars and others kill or poison cattle with a view either to get flesh for eating and to sell the skin

or hides to the skin merchants. The village officials should by prompt action be able to detect the distribution of flesh or the sale of the hides. In the case of poisoning it is easy for the villagers to ^{courage} ~~dismay~~ or prevent the practice by not giving the carcasses to the Madigars gratis or for a consideration but by having them buried or completely burnt. In ~~all~~ any case I think it ~~is~~ sufficient at present to leave the matter to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for taking such action as the circumstances of each locality may suggest. They may also be requested to report the result of any action taken by them at the end of a year with proposals, if any, that they may wish to bring for the orders of Government.

5. Docket No. 668 dated the 20th April 1908 from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to the Revenue Commissioner and its enclosure in regard to the prevention of cattle destruction in the State.

His No. 5329 dated the 22nd November 1907, forwarding for report a memorandum from Mr. K. Shamiengar, retired Kedda Superintendent, Sulekere, regarding the prevention of cattle destruction in the State.

In reply has the honour to submit herewith copy of Memorandum, dated 24th February 1908 from the Assistant Superintendent of Police and to state that the undersigned quite agrees with him in regard to the necessity of a register ~~being~~ being kept by hide merchants showing the names of the persons from whom they purchase the hides.

Mr. K. Shamiengar's Memorandum is returned herewith as desired.

Memo from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District D/ 24th Feb'08.

It was very often reported to the Chennagiri Taluk Police that several ^{herds of} cattle strayed away and that they were

not

^{not} subsequently traced . This sort of complaint increased day by day but no recoveries could be made. The disappearance of these ^{so} as to leave no trace of recovery was a problem for the Police to solve.

The Chennagiri Taluk Inspector naturally instituted inquiries in the line of the hide trade. It is a fact that Vellore and Vaniamboddy Labbeys have almost monopolised the trade in hides, bones and horns of cattle. The Inspector at first collected statistics of the loss of cattle of the Basavapatna range and has noticed the loss of 143 heads of cattle in the course of 6 to 10 months as may be seen from the enclosed statement.

The Inspector then questioned three of the Labbey traders, i. Abdul Khudus of Chiradoni village, ii. Zahiruddin bin Pachamia of Chennagiri and Abdul Vahab bin Abdul Khuder. These state that they buy hides as they are brought to their shop by villagers and that they ^{only} write out the receipt and expenditure but do not mention the name of the party who brings them the hide. Their statements and the account books are herein enclosed for reference.

It is quite easy to infer that these Labbeys have an object in omitting to mention the names of the persons from whom they buy skins, as it would lead towards discovery. The unscrupulous labbey is purely actuated by the money grabbing hobby and if cattle are healthy and do not die every now and then so as to yield horn, bone and hide to the Labbey he finds various ways of killing cattle for the said articles of his trade; always taking care to have it done by third persons. The madigars who want always money for their drink will render themselves mere tools in the hands of these Labbeys and for the promise of half-a-rupee to one rupee kill cattle and give away the hides, horns and ~~cattle~~ bones to the Labbeys. In the villages

there is generally no man appointed by the villagers to tend their cattle. Except in the crop^f season, they usually drive away the cattle to the pasture land and bring them in evening home, not waitⁱng to tend them in the interim. Here is a fine opportunity for the Madigars set upon by Labbeys to take one or two at a time and do away with them. It is also not uncommon that cattle are left loose during nights.

The want of proper maintenance of acc^counts with the Labbey mandidars and the absence of any chek^c on^cg their doings help these Labbeys to commit the mischief with great impunity.

These Labbeys have spread themselves all over the District and I may also say all over the P^rovince and it is worth noting that those Labbeys that deal in hides, horns and bones always open a shop in some centre village. They manage their exportation in a way as not to attract public attention. Hence the impunity with which they have been carrying on their nefarious trade. If no steps are taken to chek^c the clandestine disposal and purchase of hides, there will ~~be~~ be no end of loss of cattle.

It therefore becomes very necessary that there ought to be some rule by which the Labbeys and the Madigars should be bound in this behalf. I would propose (1) that no Labbey should buy any hide or horns without a permit from the village Patel, (2) that all Labbeys should take out a license to open a hide mandi, (3) that they should maintain a register showing the name etc., of the person bringing the hide or horns, the description of the article, the price paid, and the date and number of the Patel's permit and (4) that Police Officers^a of the grade of Duffedar and upwards should be empowered to inspect all such mandies and that the Labbey should allow

such

such inspection of the articles purchased and the accounts kept therefor.

By this means, it is hoped that a great check will be exercised on the disposal of hides and skins and the Patel will have an opportunity of inspecting the hide or skin before issuing a permit for its being taken to the shop. It will also act as a deterrent on the madigars who steal cattle, kill them, eat their flesh ~~and~~ and sell hides secretly. The entire records touching the matter are herein enclosed.

I beg that a reference may kindly be made to the Inspector General of Police so that he may move the Government to have a new Regulation passed in this behalf.

Tabular statement showing the heads of cattle lost in the Chennagiri Taluk.

No.	Name of Village	No of Cattle			How lost		Any recovery	Remarks
		Cows	X	Buffaloes	Strays	Stolen		
1.	Basavapatna	3	5	14	yes	-	No	
2.	Harosagara	8	-	15	"	"	"	
3.	Kotehal	6	-	-	"	-	"	
4.	Kurvanhalli	6	4	2	"	-	"	It is apprehended that the Madigars of Kamsagara and Ghirdoni, have killed these cattle eating and selling the flesh thereof and disposing of the hides to the Labbeys.
5.	Haddipura	5	-	-	"	-	"	
6.	Kane ^{h 9} puranahalli	1	11	12	"	-	"	
7.	Belalgere	3	3	8	"	-	"	
8.	Yelladahalli	10	4	5	"	-	"	
9.	Daginkatte	1	3	17	"	-	"	
	Total	43	27	73	-	-	"	

Order thereon No.

Order thereon No. 9 45-54 / Police 12-07-9,
Dated Bangalore, 6. 7 1908.

Government concur with the Revenue Commissioner ~~in~~
in the suggestion made in his letter read above, and they
accordingly request the Deputy Commissioners concerned to
take such action in the matter as the circumstances of
each locality may require and to report the result to them
through the Revenue Commissioner at the end of a year with
specific proposals, if any, which they wish to make in order
to put a stop to the evil practice represented.

For Secretary to Government.

To

276.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

* Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

* Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

M.L.